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Shop.

Judicial Ticket.

For Associate Justice of Supreme Court—
DAVID TAYLOR, of Fond du Lac.
HARLOW S. ORTON, of Dane.A FEW SKETCHES OF WISCONSIN
SENATORS.

Among the thirty-three members of the Wisconsin Senate there are a few men of prominence, ability and character, who are leaders and hard workers, and who deserve a special mention. On the Democratic side we find

THOMAS R. HUDD, of Green Bay. On his side he stands the most prominent—not by virtue of his superiority over his brother Democrats in any other respect than as a speaker. He is a lawyer by profession, a good one, and enjoys a good practice. He is one of the most pleasant public speakers in the country. His voice is full and melodious, and his manner easy and conciliating, and his knowledge of parliamentary law good, and in all matters not of a political character, he is fair-minded and just.

GEORGE H. PAUL, of Milwaukee, is an unassuming, quiet gentleman, of careful culture. For many years he has been connected with the State press, and no man in the fraternity enjoys the respect of the fraternity more than he. It is well to note here in his early days which were spent in Vermont, he worked in the same printing office with the celebrated poet John G. Saxé, with whom he is on terms of the most intimate friendship. Senator Paul is thoroughly informed on all questions of State policy, and possesses the confidence of his fellow Senators in a large degree. During the past winter he has made no attempt at oratory, and has not participated in any lengthy debates, but has attended closely to Milwaukee interests, and has been very active in shaping all matters of a public character which have come before the Legislature. He votes with his party on political questions, but works heartily with Republicans in support of any measure which he regards as just.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN. Joseph Rankin represents Manitowish in the Senate. He has had considerable experience in Legislative matters, having been a member of the Assembly in 1890, '71, '73, '74, and '75. He is Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and the acknowledged leader on the Democratic side of the Senate. He is a good parliamentarian, and watches very closely the decisions of the presiding officer to see that he does not violate the rules of the Senate. He is not a hard worker, but he is an attentive legislator, and deals fairly on all but political questions.

M. P. WING is a Republican and is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and is regarded as the best lawyer in the Senate. He has a clear, active, judicial mind, is an independent thinker, a hard worker, and a very valuable member of the Legislature. He suffers from a slight impediment in his speech which makes him appear somewhat to a disadvantage in debate, yet there are few bills which pass the Legislature that do not bear the impress of his strong will, and are in some measure shaped by his large experience and good judgment.

W. T. PRICE. There are but few persons who read, who have not heard of Senator Price. He is a staunch Republican, and is one of the oldest legislators in the Senate having first served in the Assembly in 1851, and in the Senate in 1857, 1870 and 1871. Though perfectly familiar with parliamentary law, his impulsive nature leads him into errors, and he is as frequently called to order as any man on the floor. He speaks with a fluency and a volubility which defy the powers of the best shorthand reporters. He is a radical on the 412½ grain silver dollar but has a good opinion of the greenbacks, and can see more evils in a glass of whisky than Dante saw in his vision of Inferno. He is outspoken, fearless and remarkably independent, and is a warm friend and the "devil's own hater."

ALEX. A. ARNOLD, is a stock-farmer from Galesburg, and is one of the valuable members on the floor. He gives close attention to business, and treats every question with a candor and good judgment which secure for him the confidence of his associates. He is a lawyer by profession, but raises stock for choice, and very faithfully represents the agricultural without neglecting the other important interests of the State.

A. D. ANDREWS, of River Falls, is a physician by profession, though he is largely interested in business pursuits. He was a surgeon in the famous Iron Brigade, and was in all its battles up to and including Gettysburg. He is a gentleman of refined tastes, polished in manners, and is a careful, industrious, attentive and a safe representative.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM HADEN. L. W. Haden has shown himself an impartial and a very capable presiding officer. He has been almost constantly in the chair during the session yet has found time to make some able speeches on the silver and other national and State questions.

SENATOR TREAT. Hon. J. B. Treat from our neighboring county of Green, is chairman of the Committee on Finance, Banks and Insurance, has held a responsible position which he has filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the Senate. He is a thoroughly good fellow, and a reliable gentleman. As a Senator he is industrious, wide awake, true to his party and faithful to his constituents. It is unnecessary for us to speak of him as he is already well known here where he has many friends.

H. RICHARDSON. Among the industrious and able Sena-

THE NEWS.

The Peace of Europe Again Agitated

And Prospects of a General War are Imminent.

Speculations Concerning the Settlement of the Great Questions.

A Bad Day for Southern Claims in Washington.

Luther Erickson Convicted of Outraging a Little Girl at Green Bay.

THE EAST.

The Peace of Europe Again Agitated.—The Prospects of a Continuation of the War. LONDON, March 18.—6 a. m.—Although the Russo-Turkish treaty has been ratified by both Powers, the situation of affairs is regarded as very dangerous to the peace of Europe, and, while ostensibly there is no desire for war by any Power, there are indications that the general drift is warlike rather than peaceful.

Speculations as to a congress continue, but preparations for it are no further advanced than they were ten days ago. If England has demanded the retirement of the Russian troops thirty miles from Constantinople, as a necessary preliminary to the meeting of the Congress, it may be taken for granted that it will never meet at all.

The precise terms of the Russo-Turkish treaty are not expected here before Saturday, and there is a prevalent feeling that the present uncertainty as to the future relation of England and Russia must end within ten days.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that Gen. Gourko and his Imperial Guards are to embark for Odessa in a day or two, but that there is no great certainty there as to their destination. Many believe that, so far from this movement foreshadowing peace, it may mean quite the reverse.

If the German remnant in the south of Russia after reaching Odessa, it will be understood that they have been moved to watch Austria, and not to return home.

REBEL CLAIMS.

Report of the Mail Contractors.—A Bad Day for Rebel Claims in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The scheme to pay rebel mail contractors will probably never be revived a gain, and the government is several hundred thousand dollars richer because of the efforts and disclosures of Conger and Willets, of Michigan. Saturday, on motion of Mr. Elien, of Illinois, the enacting clause of the resolution was stricken out, the Democrats very generally voting for it, and an attempt to reconsider the action was disposed of by an overwhelming majority. The Democrats prevented the Republicans from debating it again, but Mr. Conger managed to get into a three minute speech some additional disclosures which finished the matter, stating what has been already shown in these dispatches, that two-thirds of the men who received pay for this service from the Confederacy had again filed their claims to be paid for by the United States. Rebel war claims are at a discount at present, and have received an effectual set-back for this session of Congress at least.

HORRIBLE.

An Outrage on a Little Girl.—Trial of the Villain—Inhuman and Depraved Parents.

GREEN BAY, Wis., March 17.—At midnight last night the jury in the case of Luther Erickson, for outrage on a child, returned a verdict of guilty. The age of the child was the point on which the case turned. The complainant stated her age as under 10. The defendant admitted the crime, but insisted that the girl was over 10, the penalty in the former case being imprisonment for life. The case occupied five days, and the evidence was of a filthy character, showing that the family of the girl bore a bad reputation, they having made a business of the debauchery of their daughters at tender ages.

Ladies and Gents' will always find the

nicest and cheapest Book and Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No 20, 21 and 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Coughs, etc., who have no personal knowledge of Bosche's German Syrup. To all such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumers try just one bottle. Resister else 75 cents. Sold by all druggists in America.
decided—15wcmfm

Our Changeling Climate

Makes a reliable remedy for Throat and Lung Disorders necessary in every household. Parker's Ginger Tonic is just the medicine needed. It radically cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and even Consumption, if used in time, by its powerful specific action on the Stomach, Kidneys, Skin, Liver, and mucous surfaces of the Throat and Lungs. In this natural way it cleanses the waste matters from the blood, builds up the tissues, fortifies the system against further attacks, and permanently arrests inflammation of the Throat, Lungs, and other organs. It cures Dyspepsia, and its varied symptoms of Headache, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Watery Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Costed Tongue, Low Spirits, Rheumatic Pains, etc., and gives comfort after a hearty meal. Buy a \$1.00 bottle from your druggist at 15 cts., and test its extraordinary merits.
Jandrow—21wcmfm

A SUNSET.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. JAMES M. BURGESS. This sad when crimson is the sky, As if without a cloud of sorrow, The evening shades are drawing nigh, It will be fall the coming morn.

How very beautiful and bright, The lines of flame the zenith climbing Do disappear in heavenly light, As if the immortals were they finding.

Such was her sunset as she close! Angelic joys her path attending, Triumphantly in peace ascending, Among the stars to God she rose!

W. D. HASTINGS.

March 18, 1878.

MAKING SILVER DOLLARS.

The Processes of Minting—Progress of the Work from the Melting to the Stamping—How the Silver is Alloyed The Capacity of the Three Mints.

From the New York Times, March 11.

The capacity of the various coining mints and Assay Offices in the United States will be fully tested during the coming year. The law of Feb. 23, 1873, demands that between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 of the new dollars shall be turned out every month. The officers of the mints think that 3,000,000 will be the maximum of production for the present, and to coin as many silver dollars as that a month will require brisk work at the mints. It has already been announced in the Times that the dies for the new dollar are to be made from the design of Mr. Morgan, an English draughtsman. The coin will undoubtedly be one of the handsomest that has ever been circulated in this country. There will be, as a matter of course, no lack of silver in the mints to work upon. On the 11th of December last eleven tons of assay were sent to Philadelphia from the Assay Office in this city; seven and a half tons were sent on the 31st day of the same month, and at least twelve tons more have been sent during the last fortnight. Most of the silver received at the Philadelphia Mint passes through the New York Assay Office. There are two coining mints besides the one in Philadelphia, one in San Francisco and the other in Carson City; and assaying and refining are done in the cities of Montana; Boise City, Idaho; Denver, Colo.; and at several other points in the Far West. The Philadelphia Mint is capable of turning out about 1,500,000 in coined money a month, the San Francisco Mint 1,000,000, and the Carson City Mint 500,000. The mints cannot, of course, be given over exclusively to the coining of silver dollars. The subsidiary coins must be struck, and a certain amount of gold coinage goes on all the time. It is coined mostly in the form of double eagles. During last month 21,210 double eagles were coined in Philadelphia, and 20 eagles, 20 half-eagles, 20 three-dollar pieces, 20 quarter-eagles, and 20 one-dollar pieces were coined at the same time. The other coining of the Philadelphia Mint during February comprised 290 trade-dollars, 375,000 half-dollars, 1,401,890 quarter-dollars, 200 twenty-cent pieces, 961,200 dimes, 600 five-cent pieces, 600 three-cent pieces, and 910,800 cents.

Silver is sent from the Assay Office to the Philadelphia Mint pure, or 999 fine, which is about as pure as silver can be. It is sent in large bars, and when received at the Mint is melted and alloyed with copper. Coin silver is 900 fine. After being melted and alloyed the metal is cast into ingots, which are simply bars of a convenient size for handling. The metal is then assayed, to determine whether it is exactly of the standard fineness. Assaying is done by what is known as the dry or humid process. Samples for assay are taken while the silver is in a fused condition, and two assays are made of every specimen. The silver ingots then go to the corner. They are first rolled into strips, and as the rolling process is apt to make the metal brittle it is annealed to soften it. Silver is annealed simply by heating in an open wood fire, and then being allowed to cool gradually. The silver dollar strips are passed through the rolls nine or ten times in large machines, and when received at the mint the first annealing and four or five times afterward. Then the process of annealing is repeated. After the last annealing, the strips are run through cutters, which divide them into drafts of the proper thickness for the coins; and these, in their turn, are run through a steam-punching machine which cuts planchets the proper size for the coin. From 160 to 240 are cut in a minute. As the metal gets greasy during this process, the planchets are then dipped into a bath of diluted sulphuric acid, which is too weak to act upon the surface, but effectively removes all foreign matter. The planchets are then adjusted; that is to say, they are carefully weighed, and all that are lacking in weight are added. Such pieces are called "lights," and the "heavies" are the pieces which weigh too much and are filed off. The adjusting is done by women. It is a process which requires much delicacy, and scales are used which are sensitive to one-sixty-fourth of a grain. After the adjusting is finished, the next operation is the stamping, which is done by a curious sort of machine. The edges of the coin are thrown up and ground by this process. After another cleaning with sulphuric acid the coins are ready for the die. The stamping is done on a screw press, and both sides of the coin are stamped at the same time. The dies are cylindrical blocks of steel upon which are carved the designs to be transferred by pressure to the coins. Art of a high order, as well as fine mechanism is conspicuous in this part of the coining process. The designer, in the case of the new silver dollar, Mr. Morgan, first draws his design on paper, from which a plaster cast is taken, and from this cast an electrolytic is taken, upon which careful revision is made, and the final design is transferred to a steel die. The model and cast which preceded it, is three or four times larger than the impression which appears on the dollar. The design is transferred to a steel die using Hill's reducing machine, constructed on the principle of the pantograph. One arm of this instrument, with a blunt point, follows the lines on the electrolytic, while the other arm, which is attached to a strong and rapidly revolving drill, reproduces the same lines on a smaller scale upon a steel block. By means of a press this impression is transferred to another block in intaglio, and thence upon another block, which is the parent die. After each transfer the lines are carefully improved with a graver. Steel of the same quality as that of which the parent die is made is used for the coining dies. They are annealed and tried on both ends. Two or three blows in the screw-press, which is worked with a large wheel, secures a perfect impression, and both the obverse and reverse of a coin are struck at once. Machinery places the planchets between the dies, and afterward drops the completed coin in a box. Two or three pieces of each coinage are reserved for the annual Government assay, while the balance of the coinage is carried on in the Assay Office, in this city, on quite as large a scale as at the Philadelphia Mint. Not only Government work is done here, but large deposits are made daily of gold

DIED.

WATTS.—In this city, Sunday evening, March 17, 1878, ELIZABETH FRANKS, wife of George Watts, aged 43 years.

Funeral services at Academy and Pleasant streets, Fourth ward, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY BUNT & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, March 13.

Flour—Patent \$2.00 per sack; Minnesota \$1.50 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.50 per sack.

Buckwheat Flour 2.50 per 100 lbs.

Rye Flour—\$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Wheat—Good to best milling spring 95¢ 103 shipping grades 95¢.

Barley—Good to best according to quality and condition.

Rye—in good request at 45¢ 46¢.

Barley—for good to strictly choice samples 35¢ 45¢; common to good quality 25¢ 35¢.

Corn—new shelled per 50 lbs, 30¢ 32¢, new do 28¢ 30¢; new ear 25¢ 30¢ for 75 lbs.

Oats—good local and shipping demand at 20¢ 21¢ for white; 19¢ 20¢ for mixed.

Beans—dull at 100¢ 110¢ per bushel.

Brans—60¢ per 100; 50¢ per ton; Buckwheat per ton \$7.00.

Meal—coarse, 80¢ per 100; bolted \$2.00 per 100.

Minneapolis—\$1.50 per 100 lbs. Ton \$30.

Ground Feed—\$2.00 per 100 lbs. Ton \$30.

Timothy Seed—70¢ 100 for 45 lbs according to quality.

Clover Seed—dull at \$3.50 4.00 per bushel.

Potatoes—Peach Blows, 25¢ 40¢ per bushel.

Other varieties 30¢ 35¢.

Butter—scarce at 16¢ 20¢.

Eggs—plenty at 9¢ 10¢ per doz.

Hides—Green, 5¢; salted 10¢; Dry, 12¢ 14¢.

Wool ranges at 32¢ 35¢; ¼ off unmerchantable.

Sheep Pelts—Range at 50¢ 1.25 each.

Dressed Hogs—sell to butchers at 30¢ 32¢ 50 per 100 lbs for light and heavy.

Livestock—Cattle \$3.00 \$3.75 per 100 lbs; Hogs 30¢ 32¢ 12 per 100 lbs.

Poultry—Turkey 6¢ 7¢; Chickens 5¢ 6¢.

Milwaukee Grain Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—Firm; opened 4¢ lower, and closed steady; No 1 Milwaukee hard 1.15; No 1 Milwaukee 1.13; No 2 1.01 1.08; March 1.08; April 1.08; May 1.08; No 3 Milwaukee 1.04 1.04 1.04.

CORN—No 3 44¢.

OATS—No 2 25¢.

RYE—No 1 55¢.

BARLEY—No 2 spring 56¢.

PORK—mess 9.55 cash.

LARD—prime steam 7.25; kettle 7.50.

CATTLE—Range at 2.50 to 5.00, according to quality and grade.

DRESSED HOGS—3.50.

SHEEP—Range at 2.00 to 5.00 according to condition and weight.

SEEDS—Timothy 1.05 1.15; flax 1.20 1.30; clover 3.90 4.00.

BEANS—1.20 1.30.

BUTTER—Range from 10 to 22¢.

EGGS—10¢ 11¢ fresh.

CHEESE—15¢ 16¢.

HONEY—9¢ 10¢.

WOOL—Washed 33¢ 35¢; unwashed 23¢ 25¢, tab washed 36¢ 38¢; pulled 36¢ 38¢.

TALLOW—7¢ 8¢.

HOFS—New 5¢ 7¢, old 4¢ 5¢.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 16.

Flour—The sales to date were limited to 650 sacks and 635 bags of spring extras. No improvement in the general demand, and the market was dull.

Wheat—The market on spring wheat—This market was strong today, the result of the fact, though sufficient to show the tendency of affairs, was in nowise important, yet the feeling was firm and the movement favored the bull side. Light receipts, a good shipping inquiry, and reasonably encouraging advices from outside centres made holders independent, and the bears correspondingly blue on the course and tone of the transaction. General business was also quiet. No wheat sold for cash delivery at 1.06 1.07 for gilt edge receipts, and closed at 1.06 1.07. The regular grain was quoted at 1.07 1.08 1.09. For forward delivery the same grade of wheat sold at 1.06 1.07 for seller April, and closed with buyers at 1.06. Seller March was rated 1.06 1.07 and seller May 1.06 1.07 above April. March closed at 1.07 1.08, and May at 1.07.

CORN—42¢ 43¢ cash.

OATS—24¢ 25¢ cash.

RYE—No 2, 55¢.

BARLEY—New No 2, 46¢.

PORK—cash 9.55 9.55.

LARD—cash 7.25 7.25.

DRESSED HOGS—\$3.50.

LIVE HOGS—\$3.25 3.25 according to grade.

WHEAT—10¢.

CHEESE—15¢ 16¢.

EGGS—Fresh 12¢ 13¢.

BUTTER—12¢ 13¢, according to quality.

POULTRY—turkeys 5.00 5.00; chickens at 2.00 2.00.

TALLOW—\$4 No 1.

BEANS—\$1.20 1.20.

BROOM CORN—6¢ 7¢, according to quality.

WOOL—Washed 33¢ 35¢; unwashed 23¢ 25¢; tab washed, fair to good, 37¢ 41¢.

The winter pork packing season of the west closed with the opening of the present month. The season, it will be remembered, includes the four months of November, December, January, and February. During the season just closed the packing in this city was unprecedentedly large. The official statistics have not yet been collected and compiled, but it is believed by good judges that the number of hogs packed will reach 2,475,000 or 2,500,000 head. In the west the season's receipts, and closed at a large price. The regular grain was quoted at 1.07 1.08 1.09. For forward delivery the same grade of wheat sold at 1.06 1.07 for seller April, and closed with buyers at 1.06. Seller March was rated 1.06 1.07 and seller May 1.06 1.07 above April. March closed at 1.07 1.08, and May at 1.07.

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THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1878.
CITY AND COUNTY.

BRIEFLETS.

—Frost last night.
—The roads are on the mend.
—Plenty of amusements this week.
—No hurry about getting out the linen dusters.

—Tramps will learn better than to stone Janesville officers.
—See advertisement of ten acres of land and house and barn for sale.
—Mrs. D. Scofield is very sick, and her recovery is deemed doubtful.
—Mrs. E. F. Wiegler has been dangerously ill for a few days, but is now better.
—Before this time in March last year there had been since the first of the month nineteen snow storms.

—There are now forty-three in the jail. Colley's is the most liberally patronized hotel in the city, considering its capacity.
—Ladies remember that Mr. Hanchett, of Milwaukee, will be at the Myers house to-morrow from 9 a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m., and all wishing to have their feet measured will not fail to call.

—The Lottie Combination will appear in Uncle Tom's Cabin next Saturday night, at the Opera house. The play is an old one, but seems to draw crowds wherever it is billed, and there will doubtless be a crowd Saturday night.

—A traveling patron stopping at one of the Janesville hotels wanted the host to throw off the whole bill as he was a clergyman. It is fortunate for the profession that such instances of financial check are few and far between.

—Mrs. Abbie Sage Richardson lectures at All Souls church this evening on Shakespeare, it being the first of a course of three lectures on English Literature. This lady is a fine speaker, cultured scholar, and the entertainment will prove a literary feast of fat things.

—The funeral of Michael Boylen took place yesterday at his residence on Third street, west of Center avenue. About 25 of the Total Abstinence & Benevolent Society were in attendance besides many other friends. Deceased was an old railroad man, but for some years has been in ill health.

—The fact that Miss Clara Judd, of this city, will appear with the Clifford troupe Tuesday and Wednesday evenings has caused much curiosity among her friends and acquaintances to see how she will acquit herself. It will be a trying position but those who know her best, say she will be fully able to meet the requirements.

—A disgraceful Sunday night row in which a lot of boys were the chief participants is said to have occurred on West Milwaukee street. The boys are said to have spent most of the day card-playing and drinking in a saloon. Another chance for the Council to cite the offender, who ever he may be, before them to show cause why his license should not be revoked.

—The regular election of the Fire Marshal and two assistants occurs this evening. Several slates have been made and broken, and all parties seem now agreed on the tickets bearing the names of R. P. Young for Chief, William Cunningham, First Assistant and Henry Dewey, Second Assistant. Unless new combinations are made before the polls open that ticket will be elected with little or no opposition.

—One of the citizens who, delights in fault finding, was grumbling about the Irish, when one of that nationality asked him if he was not himself an Irishman. "No, sir, no Irish about me except that my father and mother were Irish, but I was born in Maine." "Well, then," quoth Pat, "I must say you're the Mainest Irishman I ever did see," and he stalked off leaving the Maine man to ponder over the situation.

—David Griffin, a lad about 16 years old, was arrested on the street last night being very drunk and disorderly. It is evident that there are places in the city where liquor is sold not only Sundays, but every day to minors, and yet the guilty ones are allowed to escape while the youthful victims are sent forth upon the streets to disgrace themselves and their friends. The city officials should open their eyes, and stiffen up their back bones.

—Last night a party of young rascals sought to amuse themselves by knocking over dry-goods boxes, pulling down small signs, throwing tobacco quids against windows, and raising a general derelict on West Milwaukee street. One merchant lay in waiting for over an hour with a good hickory club watching for the lads to grace his store front with a quid, but waited in vain. Some of these lads will have to ride home on a shutter if their behavior is not greatly improved.

A NEW JAIL.

Elkhorn is to have a new jail. The bids for the same have been opened, and the award made to Nowlan & Shearer of this city, who are to build the same for \$9,735. There was a blunder who were seeking the contract but the Janesville firm was selected as the lowest and best. They will proceed at once with the work. There were seven bids, three from Milwaukee, two from Janesville, one from Whitewater and one from Delavan.

THE BRUTE FOILED.

Saturday night the servant girl, employed in the family of Mr. George Horn, the jeweler, was proceeding homeward about nine o'clock, and was within a few rods of the house on North Main street, when she was seized by a man, who attempted to take undue liberties with her. The man had a club in his hand, and made some vile threats, but she screamed so lustily that he loosened his grasp just as Dr. Graves came running to her assistance. The man immediately took to his heels and escaped, and has not yet been arrested. He acted as though under the influence of liquor, though he ran away with a fleetness which indicated that his drunkenness was more of a sham than an actuality. The girl is of good standing and her parents are very worthy residents of Whitewater.

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP.

The Boys Come Marching, but Their Organized Gang is Broken up and One Man Shot.

The City Marshal gets a Scalp-Wound in the Forehead—A Lively Time for Janesville.

The city was tingling with excitement Saturday night, and all sorts of rumors were being scattered broadcast by the busy tongues of those who delight in playing upon the nerves of their fellows. These rumors were chiefly to the effect that a large body of tramps duly organized, were marching to the city, bound to conquer or to die, and were committing all sorts of diabolical crimes. There was a sort of foundation for the rumors, but most of the reports were greatly exaggerated. The facts are that a body of about twenty tramps, as vile, as ragged, as penniless and as desperate, as any that were ever spewed out of the mouth of Chicago, started north from that city, about a week ago. Last Thursday they were at Beloit, and keeping outside the line, sent some of their numbers into the city to plunder and beg. Marshal North, with some assistants went out after them and were greeted with a volley of stones. He fired in return several times, but only succeeded in frightening them a little. At night about a dozen of them applied for lodging at the watch-house, and were accommodated, but were turned loose in the morning. This way of letting tramps feed on community, and get support at the expense of tax-payers needs no comment. The tramps thus let loose, reorganized with "Shorty" Ryan as their captain, a desperate looking kind of a fellow, and they started toward Clinton arriving there Friday night. There were so many of them, and they were so cheeky in their demands for charity, that no one interfered with them, and many donated food and nickles. The food they ate and wasted, and the nickles they spent for gin. They slept in the depot, in spite of the protestations of the railroad officials, and before light Saturday morning boarded the northern bound freight train run by S. Crowley. They occupied a box-car and refused to pay fare or to be bounced. On arriving at the wood yard of the railroad company, they jumped out of the train, and wandering along to an old house formerly used by the railroad for a pumping engine to fill the tank, proceeded to occupy it. They sent forth squads of two and three, to beg and to pick up anything loose that might be lying about. Several women were insulted, children frightened, and a great consternation soon resulted. At some of the houses they secured food, and in most instances threw it away after leaving. Fortunately they failed to procure much money. The chief beggar, was a professional, giving his name as Jo Ward, a one-legged fellow with a crutch and cane, who claimed to be an old veteran, and wanted to get money to buy a new leg. As soon as complaints began to come in concerning their deviltries, officers Marsh, Pratt, Drake and Osgood started for them. The tramps greeted Marsh and Pratt with a volley of stones, and the missiles coming too thickly for the safety of the life and limb of Marsh, he drew his revolver and fired several shots, more to frighten the fellows than anything else. One of the gang however received a wound in the arm, the bullet passing through the fleshy part, but not causing a very serious injury. His followers however, were obliged to help him off the scene of action, and hastily decamped, scattering into the woods. Three of the party including the cripple, Jo Ward, were driven up town, where they were greeted by Marshal Keating. As Keating with the assistance of a citizen was trying to arrest them, the cripple quickly raised his heavy cane and struck Keating a fearful blow over the head, which caused him to bleed profusely, though an examination of the wound showed it to be only a scalp-cut about two inches long. After the blow was given a tussel ensued, but the cripple was locked up.

The gang sent a message up town to announce to the Mayor and the police that they might send all the men they wanted to arrest them, but they would never surrender. His Honor said he would see about it, and calling about him several tried and true ones, authorized them to assist the officers. The squad started out fully armed, as it became noised about that every one of the tramps had a revolver and a razor. The squad went down to Monterey and after skirmishing about caught a number more of the tramps and locked them up. Yesterday "Shorty" Ryan and five of his men got started out and concluded to surrender also, and are now locked up, making about twenty tramps now safely in limbo.

Their ages vary from 19 to 29 years of age. Among them are representatives of the English, German and Irish people, though no Americans. The fellow whom the tramps say was wounded, is still at large, but his followers say he has not left the city. The tramps got in a quarrel between themselves Saturday night, and one is said to have received a bad gash with a knife, on the cheek, and he is said to be with the fellow with the wounded arm. They will probably move on to some other city.

Janesville is a bad place for tramps to strike, and they will doubtless find it still worse in the future. While there is much sympathy here for any worthy man who is out of work, and while they deem poverty no crime, yet when a gang of vagabonds regularly organized for plunder, and ready to commit any act of violence, comes to Janesville, they may rest assured that they will be handled severely, without spilling blood if possible, but with war to the knife if necessary. There is no punishment severe enough to do justice to such ruffians who thus live upon the community without a drop of honest labor's sweat upon their brow, and who stand ready to burglarize or to even murder, if tempted by gain.

There was but one of the gang who had any money with him, and he had but a dime. Only one was armed when searched,

he having a pocket knife. There is such a general fear of professional tramps that this fright of their victims serves them as well as weapons, and the temptation to pawn revolvers and knives for drink is too strong.

There have been several robberies and some petty stealing lately at Fort Atkinson and at Woodstock, and communications from those places are being had, with the hope of identifying some of the gang captured here as being the guilty ones. They will therefore be held until further information is had concerning their past history.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Temperate Catholics Pay Becoming Tribute to the Memory of their Patron Saint.

Janesville and Whitewater Shake Hands and Wish Ireland and the Cold-water Cause God-speed.

An Eloquent Sermon by Father Fairbanks, Urging his Hearers to Unite Piously with Patriotism—Short Speeches from Others.

St. Patrick's day always awakens enthusiasm in the heart of every true son of Erin. Yesterday was no exception, and due honor was paid in all the Catholic churches to the memory of the patron saint of the Emerald Isle. The usual services were held in the churches of this city, including mass and sermons appropriate for the occasion, but the chief interest centered in the celebration at Whitewater. A special train under the charge of conductor P. F. Rock, was sent out from Janesville in the morning, freighted with over 200 passengers, consisting chiefly of members of the Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society and their families and friends. The members wore their regalia and the society band, of course, accompanied them. Wm. Lepper, John Hogan, and P. T. Joyce acted as Marshals, and Thomas Scanlan and John M. Connelly as train conductors. The committee of arrangements consisted of Richard Brown and Adam Sanner, to whose diligence and efficiency much of the enjoyment of the occasion was due. On arriving at Whitewater the Janesville society was greeted by the Whitewater Total Abstinence Society, with their band, and with John McBride as Marshal, assisted by John Knight, Jr. An efficient Committee of Arrangements, consisting of James Caserly, Joseph Timlin and John Cooper, had provided everything needed for the occasion. The procession was formed and marched to St. Patrick's church, where high mass was said, and an able sermon preached by Father Fairbanks.

He preceded the discourse by a few remarks, reminding them that the eyes of all were upon the Irishmen, and they should therefore, on such a day, when their enthusiasm was so great, watch carefully their walk and conversation. He also extended a hearty welcome to the Janesville friends, and thanked them for their presence. He then passed to the consideration of the day itself. There was, he said, hardly a place in the whole world where an Irish Catholic could not be found, and wherever there was even one true son of Erin there the day would be celebrated. A sprig of some kind of green would be plucked and worn, the hat would be tossed up in joy, the scenes of childhood and of the native land would be recalled, and hope for the future would be cherished.

Amid many varying scenes the day was truly celebrated. Even in Hong Kong a congregation composed mostly of Irishmen were offering fresh tributes to St. Patrick's memory. The scenes were strange, but yet there was the same mingling of enthusiasm and fervid piety.

The speaker then drew a comparison between England and Ireland. England, with its cultivated fields, wealthy manufactories, the sails of its commerce whitening every sea, and then its sister island, the gem of the ocean, with its rich soil, picturesque scenery, lofty mountains and wild coast, and yet deserted by half its population, its fields crowded with flocks fattening for the English market, its sons scattered all over the world, and yet uniting in offering a worthy tribute of honor to their patron saint and worship to the true God. These churches with their spires reaching up into heaven bearing the cross of Christ aloft, glittering in God's sunlight—these represented Irish love of country and Irish love of liberty and truth. England's flag represented power and prosperity, and was the emblem of mammonism. Which should be chosen? The cross of Christ and what it represents, or the flag of England and what it represents? The Irish people had chosen the better part, and taken God instead of Mammon. The flag of green represented not only the undimmed glory which once was Ireland's, but also the unyielding hope for Ireland's future. It was borne side by side with the emblem of their adopted country, and some time in the future the flag of green would also represent the liberty of their native land and the return of its past glory.

The speaker then hastily reviewed some of the points in the life and character of St. Patrick. He had often heard it said that St. Patrick converted Ireland without one drop of blood being shed or one martyr dying. It was not so. St. Patrick's career was not wholly an easy, and triumphant march of a conqueror, without a battle. Plots were laid and schemes devised to persecute and kill him. O'Brien, his character, learned that St. Patrick was to be stabbed by an assassin. He put himself in the place of the Saint and received the fatal dagger himself, and died a martyr. It was nothing against the Irish people, but rather an event of glory, for if an Irish hand was found to deal the fatal blow there was also found an Irish heart true enough, brave enough, self-sacrificing enough to receive it.

After reading some historical extracts concerning the result of St. Patrick's work, the speaker took up a further point, and urged his hearers to unite piously with patriotism. He glowingly narrated the death of Brian Boru, as a model of this union of

the two virtues. Boru determined to drive the Danes from off Irish soil, engaged in battle with them. He was forewarned that he would lose his own life before the victory could be gained. He remained in his tent praying as the army went forth. He said fifty psalms, fifty collects and fifty paternosters. A messenger then told him the battle was going poorly. Again he repeated the fifty psalms, and other prayers, and still bad news came. Again, he repeated the same prayers, and still worse news—"the standard had fallen." Again on his knees, while the troops were rallying and driving back the enemy, an assassin entered the tent and took his life. Victory was won, but Ireland's King was dead. It was a noble instance of the union of faith and patriotism.

At the close of the services, the procession formed and after marching through the principal streets, broke up, and partook of a bounteous repast provided for the visitors by their Whitewater brethren.

In the afternoon a meeting was held in Brower's hall, which was attended by a very large audience, many being unable to procure seats. The exercises were strictly informal. The Janesville and Whitewater society bands joined in furnishing some stirring music, and Father Fairbanks opened the speech-making by a few remarks. He was rejoiced at seeing the Janesville and Whitewater societies joining in a brotherly observance of the day. His first priestly position was in St. Patrick's church in Janesville, where he was Father Doyle's assistant, and where he worked for some months. This was about ten years ago. He had a gold watch, a chalice, and other tokens still with him to remember the kindness of Janesville friends, and as the Whitewater church was his first pastorate, he felt greatly rejoiced to see these two societies observing the day so brotherly, so piously, so temperately.

Hon. T. D. Weeks, of Whitewater, also spoke. He had read Irish history with much interest and was always in sympathy with their cause. He hoped for good and permanent success for them in the future restoration of the liberties of their native land.

Mr. F. Quinn, of Janesville, the Secretary of the State Catholic Temperance Union, made a brief address. At the last convention of the State Union there was reported an increase during the year of 600 members, and a still greater increase was expected this year. He was glad that men could show that they were not obliged to wait until the law compelled them to stop drinking, but that they could let it alone in obedience to God's law, which was higher than that of man's.

Mr. A. O. Wilson, of Janesville, also spoke. He was not a Catholic and yet he was glad to be there and join in the celebration. He thought a good Catholic was a good Christian, and was glad they had chosen so becoming a manner to celebrate the occasion. He expressed his best wishes for the success of the Societies, and for the future prosperity of Ireland.

Mr. James Fox, of Waukesha, son of Mr. Thomas Fox, of this city, closed the speech-making by a very forcible and interesting address, after which the procession reformed, marched to the depot, and returned to their homes.

The occasion was throughout very creditable to all who took part, and the day passed without the least thing to mar the quiet and orderliness which the public had the right to expect from church folks and abstinence men.

THE STREET GANG.

They Get Full of Whisky and Refuse to Work—They Show Fight, but are Finally Locked up in Jail Again—A Consultation on the Tramp Question Among the Officials.

Six prisoners were put at work on the street to-day under the custodianship of Ald. Church. After shoveling for a little while, one of the prisoners, who had begged a dime of some passer-by, got excused for a few minutes to attend to some want of nature, and hastened to invest the dime in a big drink of whisky. Another followed his example, and in less than an hour three of the six were so drunk as to be unable to attend properly to their contracts with the city. The whole crowd then refused to work, and struck. Ald. Church found he was unable to do anything with them and sent for the Sheriff. A number of threats were made by the prisoners, who refused to be locked up, and there were for a while lively indications of a general row, but order was finally restored and the six culprits were marched to jail and locked up, without any blood being spilled. The working of the prisoners on the street has been sadly interfered with lately by outsiders, who through mistaken kindness or else through maliciousness have smuggled tobacco, whisky, and money into the gang. It is also claimed that while the prisoners are on the street they work quite lively, but when they are in the gravel pit out of sight of tax-payers, they are allowed to indulge in a good deal of sitting around. The scenes of Saturday night have rather aroused the authorities on the tramp question. A private consultation was had this afternoon between the Mayor, the Marshal and Justice Patten, as to the advisability of putting tramps at work in the quarry pounding stone, for the streets, and to put an overseer in charge, who will see that business is promptly attended to. It is quite probable that such a measure will be put in force. It is evident that some severe and prompt measures should be taken to prevent the city from being overrun like the cities south of here, from which the tramps are gradually coming north.

A TELEPHONIC CONCERT. Yesterday afternoon a dozen or more of our citizens were favored with a telephonic concert at the telegraph office of the freight depot of the Northwestern railway company. Harvard and Janesville were in telephonic communication for one hour and a half, during which time the science of transmitting music over the wires was marvelously displayed. Through the kindness of Mr. Edward Smith, telegraph repairer, Mr. Charles A. Pot-

ter, and Mr. C. E. Ranous, we were permitted to take in the musical feast. Solos, duets, and quartets, were sung, instrumental music played at Harvard, which were distinctly heard in this city. Even individual voices were recognized twenty-eight miles distant. A quartet at the depot sang several pieces which were heard with pleasure by the friends at Harvard. Conversation was also held between the two places, which very much amused and interested all present. Mr. Ed. Smith has made several telephones which work with perfect success and which illustrate in a wonderful degree the greatness of the telephonic science.

THE CLIFFORD COMPANY.

The Edwin Clifford troupe will appear at the Opera House to-morrow evening in Camille, with Miss Amelia Watts as the leading star. Wednesday evening they will play Ingomar. The troupe since its reorganization is stronger than ever, and should receive the liberal patronage of which they are worthy. The St. Paul Pioneer Press says of the troupe:

Edwin Clifford is a tragedian of genuine merit, and as he loves his profession, he has surrounded himself with a company that in whole and in detail has seldom had an equal among the best that ever struck St. Paul. In addition to having attained eminence in the respective specialties, Mr. Clifford and his company are ladies and gentlemen who can be commended to the best graces of the citizens of any town or city which is fortunate enough to possess the opportunity of verifying the good opinion which is everywhere expressed concerning this company.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 32 degrees above and at 2 o'clock at 46 degrees above. Clear. One year ago to-day the thermometer stood at 9 o'clock at 18 degrees above.

The indications are for the upper lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly veering to warmer southerly winds, and rising followed by falling barometer.

CITY NOTICES.

False Delicacy.
The friends of those who are troubled with bad breath, and through over-squeamishness dislike to refer to it, commit a positive and cruel mistake, especially if they are aware of the merits and great efficacy of the fragrant Sododent. This is the true and only remedy for the difficulty; there is no valid excuse for a bad breath now.

Spalding's Glue mends everything.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Princess Yrtrubide, daughter of the ex-emperor of Mexico, while in Philadelphia occupied rooms at the Colonnade hotel, and paid high compliments to its excellent management and quiet comfort. 3-18dw

An experienced traveler says: "After a week's sojourn at the Grand Central Hotel, I have no hesitation in saying that it is the cheapest and best first class hotel in New York." 3-18dw

Diseases of the Lungs, Chest and Throat are so prevalent in our over-changing climate, that such a medicine as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is invaluable to the whole community. It cures almost instantly. Price 25 cents. Sold by E. B. Helmetstreet. 3-18dw

It is certainly hard to break up old habits, but we know if our lady readers would but black one stove with the Brazilian Vaseline Soap Polish—all powdered ready to use, they would break away from the habit of using cake polish forever. Nash, Van Kirk, Dutton, and Davies sell the Brazilian. 3-18dw

We can safely assert that Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints. Call on your druggist and try a bottle. The price is 35 cents. Sold by E. B. Helmetstreet. 3-18dw

Dunbar's Wonderful Discovery.—Bethesda Water, the acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney Affections of all natures and kinds, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Billious Affections, Dyspepsia and Gouty Swellings. E. B. HELMETSTREET, Sole Agent for this City. 3-18dw

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City. sept18dw

AMUSEMENTS.

Myers Opera House.

2 NIGHTS ONLY!

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

First appearance in this city in eight years, of the cultivated lady and talented Artist

Amelia Watts!

Who will appear in her truthful, life-like and natural rendition of Alexander Dumas' great five act play, translated from the French, entitled

CAMILLE!

Supported by the celebrated

Edwin Clifford Dramatic Combination.

Miss Clara A. Judd

will appear in both plays. Wednesday evening—Last night.

Ingomar

Admission 25c, 50c and 75c. Reserved seats for sale at Mosley Bros. 3-18dw

TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE

Ten acres of land, house, barn, good cellar and cistern. Building are all in good condition. Situated a little east of Milton avenue, just outside the city limits. For terms, etc., inquire of D. E. FIFIELD. 3-18dw

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the members of the several companies constituting the Fire Department of this city, will meet on the third Monday of March, 18th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m., at side engine house, to nominate and recommend to the Common Council for appointment, one Chief Engineer, one First Assistant Engineer and one Second Assistant Engineer, for the ensuing year. PLINY NORRIS, Mayor. Janesville, March 18, 1878. 3-18dw

Notice to Stockholders

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Harrie Manufacturing Co., will be held at the office of said company, April 1st, 1878, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year. A. H. SEELDON, Secy. 3-18dw

FIRST NEW GOODS! OF THE SEASON

Fresh Arrival of NEW GOODS at the

New York Cash Store!

150 Pieces of NEW CAMBRICS and CRETONNES, for Spring Suits
50 Pieces of RENFREW GINGHAMS—New Styles.

FIVE CASES NEW SPRING PRINTS!

50 Pieces WASHINGTON BASKET CLOTHS, at the LOW PRICE of 25 Cents.

Also, 1,000 Pieces of EMBROIDERY, at 25 Cents. The same goods have been sold at 3, 4, 5, and 6 shillings. Call and see them. SMITH & BOSTWICK.

March 11, 1878.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Centennial Dry Goods Store

An Immense Stock of HAMBURG

Edgings and Insertings

In White and Colors, at Prices Ranging from 5 cents to 50 cents Per Yard.

Also a Complete Stock of the Latest Styles in

LADIES' EMBROIDERED NECK WEAR. FEATHERED RIBBONS, &c.

J. & D. CREIGHTON, 17 Main Street, Janesville, Wis. my18dw

THE

Silver Dollar!

Remonetized by

McKEY & BROTHER

And made legal tender for Large and Elegant lines of

Dress Goods,

Furs, Cloaks, Etc,

TO CLOSE OUT!

Large invoices of DONNA MARIA Kid Gloves, TUTTLE B. B. CORSETS, and Recent Novelties in NECK RUCHINGS, now on the way, to be opened on next Wednesday morning.

McKEY & BRO., 24 and 26 Main street, Janesville, Wis. Sign of the Golden Sheep.

Silver & Gold!

MADE BY APPLYING TO

LOWELL & RIPLEY'S

Office, over Old Post Office, who will loan you money in sums of over \$1,000 at 8 per cent. Sell your Farms and Houses, rent your property and collect rents, pay taxes and give you insurance in the

OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANIES IN THE WORLD

AT THE LOWEST LIVING RATES.

GEO. G. SUTHERLAND, Attorney, C. W. RIBBEE, Adjuster, E. W. LOWELL, FARM RIPLEY, Insurance, Loan and Real Estate Agents

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder

Special Flavoring Extracts

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S Unique Perfumes are the Gems of all Odors. Toothpaste, an exquisite Liquid Dentifrice.

USE STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS:

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis & Cincinnati. sep18dw